Module 6 - Steady State Circuits

ME3023 - Measurements in Mechanical Systems

Mechanical Engineering

Tennessee Technological University

Topic 2 - Fundamental Laws

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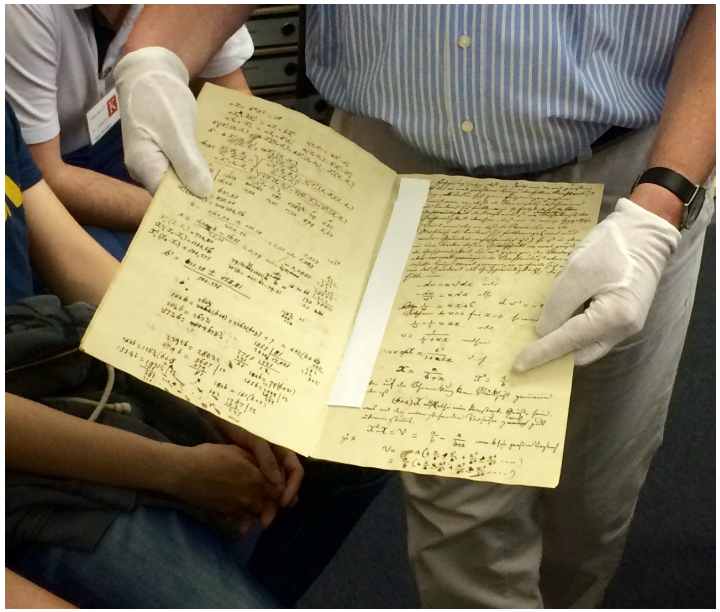
- Ohm's Law
- Kirchhoff's Laws
- Power Dissipation
- Example: Resistance Sensor

Ohm's Law

George Simon Ohm

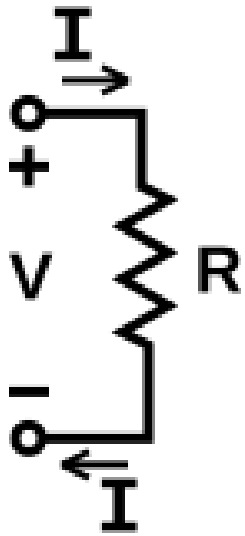


Ohm did his work on resistance in the years 1825 and 1826, and published his results in 1827 as the book Die galvanische Kette, mathematisch bearbeitet...

Ohm's Law

Ohm's law states that the current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the voltage across the two points.

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$



It is more commonly shown in the following form.

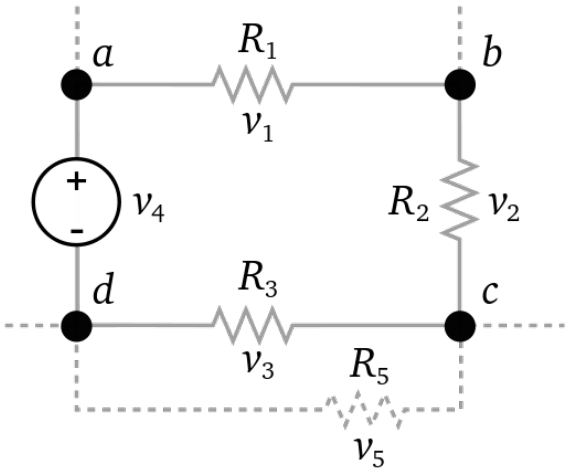
$$V = IR$$

Kirchhoff's Laws

Both of Kirchhoff's laws can be understood as corollaries of Maxwell's equations in the low-frequency limit. They are accurate for DC circuits, and for AC circuits at frequencies where the wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation are very large compared to the circuits.

Kirchhoff's Laws

Kichhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) - The sum of the voltages around a loop (aka mesh) equals zero. $\sum_{k=1}^{n} V_k = 0$



Kichhoff's Current Law (KCL) - The sum of the current flowing in and out of node (aka junction) equals zero.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n}$$

Power Dissipation

Energy is transformed in to heat in passive circuit components.

Power Dissipation

Example: Resistance Sensor

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